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REPORTS.

REVUE DE PHILOGIE, Vol. XXIII.

No. I.

1. Pp. 1-36. The Temple of Didymean Apollo (third article), with an appendix on the door of the *θῶλος* at Epidaurus, and on the passage of Vitruvius (IV 6) concerning doors or gates, by B. Haussoullier. This article is very interesting, especially to archaeologists, but can not be made intelligible in a brief *précis*.

2. Pp. 37-50. Valerius Flaccus and the Barbarians, by René Harmand. The effect of this searching article is to place Valerius Flaccus on a higher pedestal.

3. Pp. 50-52. Ad Inscript. Gr. Insul Maris Aegaei, III 331, by Ch. Michel.

4. P. 52. In Cic. Fin. 2, 15, Louis Havet finds a quotation from Lucilius.

5. Pp. 53-67. Critical notes on the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Mark (16 passages), by Joseph Viteau.

6. Pp. 68-79. The Saturnian Verse, by Henri Bornecque. The author disregards totally the accentual theory. He examines the ancient treatment of the verse, and all the extant examples. He emends a few, rejects a few, and adds a few. His conclusions are as follows: 1. The Saturnian is composed of six feet and a long syllable over; it is an iambic septenarius catalectic. The pure foot is the fifth. The first foot may be an iambus, tribrach, spondee, or anapaest; the second, an iambus, spondee, or anapaest; the third, a pyrrhic (as iambus), iambus, tribrach, or spondee or its substitutes; the fourth, an iambus, spondee, or dactyl; the fifth, an iambus only; the sixth as the third. 2. The separations between words cut the verse into four parts: first and second feet, third foot and first half of fourth, second half of fourth and whole of fifth, end of verse. Between these different members hiatus is allowed, and the last syllable of each is *anceps*. The invariable main caesura is hepthemimeral; the other two caesuras may, in case of necessity (as in dealing with proper names) be displaced a half-foot. 3. The third and fourth half-feet, as also the eighth and ninth (that is, the last syllables of the first and third members), may be replaced by a protracted long syllable, and even a short (being here in the place of an *anceps*) may be

thus prolonged. The same liberty is allowed the twelfth and thirteenth half-feet, but only when it is necessary for the verse to end with a spondaic word.

7. Pp. 80-87. A list of Milesian Metoecs, by B. Haussoullier. The author makes it almost certain that Miletus should be added to the list of cities that had metoecs, and produces an inscription containing a considerable list of them.

8. Pp. 88-104. Book Notices. 1) *Mélanges Henri Weil*; Paris, 1898. B. H. classifies (without reviewing) the thirty-nine articles of this volume dedicated to Henri Weil on the completion of the eightieth year of his life. He then makes some highly eulogistic remarks concerning the great philologist and his amazing activity. 2) *Homère, étude historique et critique* par Victor Terret; Paris, 1899. Unfavorably mentioned by Albert Martin. Terret holds that one and the same Homer composed both the Iliad and the Odyssey, that every episode is genuine, that there are no inconsistencies—in short, that every difficulty can be easily explained away. 3) *Cornell Studies in Classical Philology, VIII. The Five Post-Kleisthenean Tribes*, by Fred Orlando Bates; Macmillan, 1898. Very favorably noticed by Albert Martin. 4) *Thucydidis Historiae ad optimos codices ab ipso collatis* [sic]. Recensuit Dr. Carolus Hude. Tomus prior, libri I-IV. Leipzig, 1898. Albert Martin gives a brief review and concludes: the author has not shown enough critical spirit; but the edition marks an important advance. 5) *W. Warren, A Study of Conjunctive Temporal Clauses in Thucydides*; Berlin, 1898. This Bryn Mawr doctor-dissertation E. Chambry finds very meritorious, though it produces no important new facts. He commends some new interpretations and conjectures. He takes the author to be a man. 6) *C. L. Jungius, De vocabulis antiquae comoediae Atticae quae apud solos comicos aut omnino inveniuntur aut peculiari notione praedita occurrunt*; Amsterdam, 1897. Albert Martin finds much to condemn in this work, and nothing to commend. He enumerates many faults. 7) *Extraits des orateurs attiques, texte grec publié avec une introduction, des éclaircissements historiques, un index et des notes*, par Louis Bodin; Paris, 1898. B. Haussoullier reviews this work very favorably, but notices some slight faults. 8) *Die Attische Beredsamkeit. Dritte Abtheilung, zweiter Abschnitt: Demosthenes' Genossen und Gegner. Dargestellt von Friedrich Blass*; Leipzig, 1898. (Second edition.) Briefly but favorably noticed by Albert Martin. 9) *W. M. Lindsay, Introduction à la critique des textes latins basée sur le texte de Plaute, traduite par J.-P. Waltzing*; Paris, 1898. Georges Romain finds this book useful, not only for students but for some teachers. He thinks there should have been a chapter on the necessity of understanding a text perfectly before attempting to emend it. 10) *M. Tullii Ciceronis pro T. Annio Milone oratio ad iudices. Texte latin revu, corrigé et*

annoté par J. et A. Wagener. 3^e édition; Bruxelles, 1898. J. Lebreton considers this a good work marred by the absence of an index, by references to books inaccessible to students, etc.

11) M. Tulli Ciceronis Cato maior de senectute, with notes by Charles E. Bennett; New York, 1897. Also M. Tulli Ciceronis Laelius de amicitia, by the same author. Briefly but favorably mentioned by Philippe Fabia.

12) Ausgewählte Briefe von M. Tullius Cicero, erklärt von Friedrich Hofmann. Erstes Bändchen, siebente Auflage, besorgt von F. Sternkopf; Berlin, 1898. J. Lebreton commends this work highly, finding only a few insignificant faults.

13) Letters of Cicero to Atticus, Book II, with introduction, notes and appendices, ed. by Alfred Pretor; Cambridge, 1898. Briefly and not very favorably mentioned by J. Lebreton.

14) Gaii Iulii Caesaris de Bello Gallico, Liber II, edited with notes and vocabulary for beginners by E. S. Shuckburgh; Cambridge, 1897. Briefly and in the main favorably mentioned by E. Chambry.

15) Cornelius Nepos, Timotheus Phocion Agesilaus Epaminondas Pelopidas Timoleon Eumenes Datames Hamilcar, edited with notes and vocabulary for beginners by E. S. Shuckburgh; Cambridge, 1897. Briefly but very favorably noticed by E. C.

16) Columba (G. M.), Un codice interpolato di Tibullo (extract from the *Rassegna di antichità classica*, 1898, pp. 65-80). Georges Lafaye expresses the opinion that the author places too high a value upon this MS.

17) Thomas (Paul), Corrections au texte des Lettres de Sénèque à Lucilius, 2^e série (extraits des *Bulletins de l'Académie royale de Belgique*, 3^e série, t. XXXV, No. 3); Bruxelles, 1898. Georges Lafaye, in a favorable notice, enumerates the most important corrections proposed.

18) Mario Margaritori, Petronio Arbitro. Ricerche biografiche. Vercelli, 1897. Philippe Fabia says: "Cette étude, solide, claire, ingénieuse, agréable, eût encore gagné à être écrite en un langage moins prolixe et plus simple."

19) Felice Ramorino, Cornelio Tacito nella storia della coltura; Milano, 1898. Philippe Fabia finds this attempt to do for Tacitus what Zielinski has done for Cicero, not altogether successful.

20) Tacitus Germania, erklärt von U. Zernial. Zweite Auflage; Berlin, 1897. Ph. F. briefly notices this as an improvement on an already excellent work.

21) Carlo Pascal, *Studi romani*. III, L'esilio di Scipione Africano Maggiore; IV, Il partito dei Gracchi e Scipione Emiliano; Torino, 1896. Philippe Fabia sums up: "L'information est complète, l'argumentation ingénieuse, l'exposition claire; les résultats sont seulement plausibles."

22) J.-P. Waltzing, *Étude historique sur les corporations professionnelles chez les Romains*, t. III, 1899, Louvain. F. C. considers this a useful work for historians and jurists.

23) M. J. Toutain, L'inscription d'Henchir Mettich. Un nouveau document sur la propriété agricole dans l'Afrique romaine; Paris, 1897. Philippe Fabia considers this an important inscription well edited, and bestows very high praise on the editor.

No. 2.

1. Pp. 105-11. Demosthenes and the Thessalian Hieromnemes, by Paul Foucart. This learned and interesting article is practically a defence of the Thessalian Hieromnemes, especially Daodochus, against the charge of treason preferred by Demosthenes (De Cor. 211).

2. Pp. 112-16. The lamp race, by Paul Foucart, with incidental interpretation of Aesch. Ag. 305, where ὁ πρῶτος καὶ τελευταῖος is one man.

3. Pp. 117-25. Critical notes on eleven passages of Cic. Fin., by Louis Havet.

4. Pp. 126-9. Discussion of Orphica, Frag. 208 (Abel), by Paul Tannery.

5. Pp. 130 f. Discussion of Ter. Phorm. V 12-21, by Georges Ramain.

6. Pp. 132-40. L. Laloy discusses the question: "What are the chords mentioned in the Περὶ Μουσικῆς, ch. XIX?"

7. P. 140. Plaut. Cas. 72 emended by Louis Havet.

8. Pp. 141-6. Critical notes on half a dozen passages of Tacitus, by Léopold Constans.

9. Pp. 147-64. Caligula and the temple of Didymean Apollo, by B. Haussoullier. This interesting article seems to terminate (so far as the Rev. d. Phil. is concerned) the series of acute investigations of M. Haussoullier into the history of this temple. Previous articles traced the progress of construction from year to year; the present article brings its history down to the point where Christianity began to revolutionize the world, and the history of Greek temples and festivals and oracles enters upon a new epoch. The article gives an account of the self-deification of Caligula in Asia, with the demand for a temple at Miletus and the order for the building of said temple to the new god—at the expense of the province. The provincials wisely decided to make an Apollo of him and so utilize this nearly completed temple; but the taking off of the god put an end to further work upon it. This and the previous articles constitute a model of acute historical investigation.

10. Pp. 165-8. A list of debtors to the treasury at Ilium, by B. Haussoullier.

11. Pp. 169-84. Fragments of Antejustinian law from a palimpsest of Autun, by Émile Chatelain. (To be continued.)

12. P. 185. The editors announce the death of Édouard Tournier.

13. Pp. 185-90. Book Notices. 1) H. Omont, Inventaire sommaire des manuscrits grecs de la Bibliothèque nationale et

des autres Bibliothèques de Paris et des départements, 4^e vol. Paris. C. E. R. gives the contents of this last volume of Omont's important and valuable work. 2) Rivista bibliografica dell' Archivio giuridico "Filippo Serafini." Direttore, E. Serafini, Modena, 1899, vol. I, No. 1. B. Haussoullier directs attention to this periodical as not neglecting Greek law. 3) Ch. E. Bennett, Critique of Some Recent Subjunctive Theories; New York, 1898. J. Lebreton agrees in the main with Bennett as against Elmer. 4) Albert Martin notices briefly Velsen's Aristophanis Equites revised by Zacher (Leipzig, 1897); Zacher's Aristophanesstudien, erstes Heft (1898); Herwerden's 'Αριστοφάνους Εἰρήνη (Leyden, 1897); Kock's Frösche des Aristophanes, fourth edition (Berlin, 1898); Graves's Clouds of Aristophanes (Cambridge, 1898). 5) E. Ardaillon, Les mines du Laurion dans l'antiquité; Paris, 1897. This "thèse française" of 218 pages is highly praised by A. M. 6) Léon Halkin, Les esclaves publics chez les Romains; Bruxelles, 1897. Commended by Philippe Fabia.

No. 3.

1. Pp. 193-225. Glossarium sive vocabularium ad oracula chaldaica a clerico post Patricium et Stanleium sub falso nomine oraculorum Zoroastris mendose edita, nunc vero fontium ope correcta, confecit Albertus Jahnus, Dr. Phil. H. C., Prof. Hon. in Univ. Litt. Bernensi, etc. This is not merely an article on the vocabulary, but the vocabulary itself is published in full.

2. Pp. 226-8. Léopold Constans emends four passages of Caes. De Bell. Gal.

3. Pp. 229-31. *Λύσις προγόνων ἀθεμίστων*, by Salomon Reinach. This is a reply to Tannery's article (pp. 126-9), which was itself a criticism of an unpublished lecture of Reinach. The point in dispute is whether the expression cited refers to the expiation of inherited guilt, or of the sins of ancestors (lit. sinful ancestors). Reinach maintains the latter view, which he defends with strong arguments. The question is discussed whether praying for the dead in the Catholic Church and the apostolic baptizing for the dead are not due to Orphic influence.

4. Pp. 232-7. On Verg. Georg. I 489-492, by A. Cartault. The whole difficulty, so far as Vergil is concerned, is removed when we consider the fact that there were *two* battles at Philippi (hence *iterum*). In the first, the wing commanded by Cassius was defeated, and he slew himself. A month later Brutus fought again, was defeated, and took his own life. Later writers confounded Philippi and Pharsalus, and possibly the misinterpretation of the above-cited passage of Vergil contributed to this error.

5. Pp. 238-48. The ancient enharmonic gamuts, by Louis Laloy.

6. Pp. 249-53. Hor. Epod. 9, 19-20. An ingenious explanation of the vexatious *sinistrorsum citae*, by A. Cartault.

7. Pp. 254-69. Στρατηγὸς ὑπατος, Στρατηγὸς ἀνθύπατος, by Paul Foucart. This interesting article demonstrates that the Roman government, when communicating with Greeks, and Greeks when composing documents of their own, prefixed στρατηγός to ὑπατος (consul) and ἀνθύπατος (proconsul), until Greece became a Roman province.

8. Pp. 270-73. A unique case of guarantee, by T. W. Beasley. An interesting discussion of Pseudo-Aristotle, περὶ θαυμασίων ἀκουσμάτων, 834b, 7, relating to the use of the fountain at Palici in Sicily to decide whether an oath is true or false.

9. Pp. 274-92. Inscriptions of Heraclea in Patmos, by B. Haussoullier.

10. Pp. 293-9. A new milestone bearing the name of Manius Aquillius, by B. Haussoullier.

No. 4.

1. Pp. 301-12. Did Persius attack Nero? E. Haguenin discusses this question with great ability, arriving at the conclusion that he may possibly have reflected upon him as a poet, but almost certainly did not attack him in any other way.

2. Pp. 313-20. Notes on Milesian inscriptions: θνορία, θεωρία, θεωρία, by B. Haussoullier.

3. Pp. 321-32. Critical discussion of eleven passages of Cic. Fin., by Louis Havet.

4. Pp. 332 f. Isidore Lévy maintains that Πελασγοί are simply 'ancients,' lit. 'gray-(haired).'

5. Pp. 334-42. Metrical prose and the Dialogus de Oratoribus, by Henri Bornecque. The examination of this work from the rhythmical standpoint tends to strengthen the theory that Tacitus was the author, and makes it probable that the work appeared before the Agricola and the Germania (A. D. 98).

6. Pp. 343-6. Book Notices. 1) L'Astrologie grecque, par A. Bouché-Leclercq; Paris, 1899. Highly commended by C. E. R. The work is indispensable for those interested in the subject. 2) Paul Le Breton, Quelques observations sur l'Aulularia de Plaute; Paris, 1898. According to Georges Romain, Part I, on the use of *hic, ille, iste*, etc., is original and instructive, but a little over-done; Part II contains some conjectures chiefly sound. 3) Ausgewählte Komödien des Terentius Afer, erklärt von K. Dziatzko. Erstes Bändchen: Phormio. Dritte veränderte Auflage bearbeitet von Dr. E. Hauler; Leipzig, 1898. Georges Romain finds the emendations generally good and the commentary excellent. 4) Luigi Borsari, Topografia di Roma antica, con

7 tavole; Milano, 1897. Aug. Audollent commends this work as filling a gap, and being in every way excellent.

The *Revue des Revues*, begun in No. 2 and continued in No. 3, is completed in this number.

MILTON W. HUMPHREYS.

ENGLISCHE STUDIEN. Herausgegeben von Dr. EUGEN KÖLBING.
Leipzig, XXIV. Band, 1898.¹

I.—K. Horst, Contributions to the Study of the Old English Annals. This study deals with the classification of MSS, and was written independently of Kupferschmidt's treatment of the same subject in *Englische Studien*, XIII. The results on the whole differ but slightly from those of Kupferschmidt.

A. E. H. Swaen, Figures of Imprecation. This article is continued in the second number of the volume, but for the sake of convenience the two installments are here summarized together. Swaen's treatment is historical, and traces the development of asseverations through the Middle English period to the present. It is reinforced with abundant and carefully classified citations from Middle English literature and the early drama, and from the novels and periodicals of later date, together with interesting parallels in other languages, principally the Dutch. An artificial distinction is observed between real oaths, which invoke the Deity, the Saints, or any other object of reverence, and quasi-oaths, such as 'Faith,' 'By this light,' etc. The oath belongs to the vocabulary of the uncultured, and furnishes them with a convenient substitute for the emphasis of speech which greater refinement and closer acquaintance with their mother-tongue would have given them. There is a marked tendency toward corruption of oaths, due, no doubt, to euphemistic influence. Swearing by the Virgin, the Saints, and the Mass ceased with the Reformation, and most of the other forms cited have become obsolete or local.

J. Ellinger, Contributions to English Grammar. The first note discusses the verbal auxiliary *do*, of whose use the language contains traces from Old English times. However, it has been greatly extended since 1700, though certain common verbs which frequently occur in negative statements or questions expecting positive answers show a tendency to resist the usage. Other notes deal with the repetition of the subject, as in *He is a good youth, this Hero*; the predicate nominative with *stand, come, go*; the reflexive with *rest, sit, remember, repent*; the pure infinitive

¹ In the last report the date of vol. XXIII should have been 1897 instead of 1896.

with *help*; the prepositional infinitive with *need*, *bid*; the word-order in the use of *enough*, and of the indefinite article with an adjective and *too* or *quite*. The article is a continuation of a study in *Englische Studien*, XX.

Reviews.—Kluge, in a notice of W. Viëtor's *Die Northumbriſchen Runenſteine*, makes a plea for a well-edited *corpus* of runic inſcriptions in England and Scotland. Viëtor's critical and grammatical treatment of his ſubject is an important ſtep in that direction.—J. T. T. Brown in his diſcuſſion of Authorſhip of the *Kingis Quair* concludes that the author was not James I of Scotland, but an obſcure poet whoſe name has not been handed down. Kaluza, in his review of the book, ſays that Brown has gone too far in his attempt to invalidate the teſtimony of the ſcribe and the hiſtorian Major, nor could it be true, as Brown aſſerts, that the king would have forgotten, during his retention in England, the dialect of his early life. The chief argument, however, is based on the relation of the poem to the Court of Love. By ſhowing that the latter is not merely the predecessor, but in ſome inſtances the original of the *Kingis Quair*, Brown ſeeks a date of compoſition later than the time of James. The evidence is worthleſs becauſe it was collected in comparative ignorance of the literature of the 14th and 15th centuries, and without allowance for the large element common to the poetry of the period.—M. Liddell criticizes ſeverely Flügel's *Neuenglisches Leſebuch* for its lack of method and aim. The volume illuſtrates the period of Henry VIII, and is the firſt of a ſeries which is to cover the Modern Engliſh period.—E. Koepfel praises E. Meyer's book on Machiavelli and the Elizabethan Drama for its thoroughneſs. The diſcuſſion is carried down to 1664, and yields the intereſting fact that the Elizabethans learned more of Machiavelli through the French polemic of Gentillet againſt the Italian ſtateſman, published in 1576, and tranſlated into Engliſh in 1577, than at firſt-hand from his works. Meyer thinks Shakeſpeare got his knowledge of Machiavelli from Marlowe and the hiſtorians, but the reviewer believes that in Hamlet the ſpeeches of Claudius point to a direct uſe of Machiavelli's works by Shakeſpeare. Several paſſages are cited by way of evidence.—W. W. Skeat's *A Student's Paſtime* (a reprint of articles ſelected from *Notes and Queries*) is reviewed by L. Türkheim. Skeat has been a pioneer in ſupport of a more ſcientific and leſs fanciful method of ſtudying Engliſh etymology. Furthermore, he has proteſted againſt the conſervatiſm of his countrymen in remaining ſo excluſively devoted to the classics, and in allowing Engliſh ſcholarſhip to paſs into the hands of foreigners. The preſent book in effect re-aſſerts his poſition.—Gustaſt Steffen's *Aus dem Modernen England* and C. Klöpfer's *Engliſches Real-Lexicon* are both reviewed by H. Klinghardt with reference to their value in the reformed ſtudy of modern languages. By the newer definition the ſubject includes not merely the language, but the people who ſpeak it, and the land in which they live.

Miscellanea.—Sarrazin contributes a note on Rolf Krake and his relation to the Beowulf, Kölbing a few emendations and notes on the text of Ywain and Gawain, and Stoffel several illustrations of the meaning and origin of 'gooseberry-picker' (Century Dict., s. v.).—P. van Draat discusses a meaning of 'any' not mentioned in the New English Dictionary. 'The word "any" prefixed to a substantive—especially a substantive expressing time, number, amount, quantity—often imparts to it an intensive meaning.' The use is illustrated in 'the only remaining poem of *any* length.'—J. Morris offers a grammatical note, with abundant illustration, on the use of a dependent substantive in the singular, instead of the plural, which the plural of the possessor seems to require; for example, 'They pine for their *desk* and for their *study*.'

II.—G. Caro, The Variants of the Durham MS and the Tiberius Fragment of the Old English Prose Version of the Benedictine Rule and their Relation to the other MSS. In the text of the Benedictine Rule by Logemann (Early English Text Society), and that by Schröer (Grein-Wülker Bibliothek), the Durham MS was collated by means of a fairly accurate transcription. The variants in this article are based on the MS itself. In determining its relation to the other MSS Caro assumes between Z and *a* another source *a'* from which *a* and D are derived. In a number of cases D alone gives the correct reading. A list of D's variants is appended.

H. Lessmann, Studies in the Middle English Life of St. Cuthbert. An article under this title in vol. XXIII dealt with variant readings and the sources of the poem. The author now takes up the inflexions of those nouns and verbs whose forms clearly illustrate the Northern dialect. A few strong verbs curiously fail to make usual ablaut change in the preterit singular, possibly owing to the necessities of rime. For the same reason the dental sign of the weak preterit is often lacking. The vocabulary, containing as it does a large Scandinavian element, together with certain contractions, is distinctly Northern.

H. Klinghardt, The Value of Phonetics in Teaching the Mother-tongue and Foreign Languages. Klinghardt reports on the paper of O. Jespersen read before the Association of Danish Grammar Schools in 1895. It is a clear and intelligent exposition of the practical application of phonetics in the reformed method of elementary linguistic training. The pupil may hear the correct sound many times without being able to make it. The difficulty of imitation is almost entirely removed, however, if, by means of a simple chalk diagram, or joining of the hands, the teacher shows him the necessary position and articulation of the organs of speech. Only the simplest and most useful facts of the subject should be taught, though a knowledge of the intricacies of the vocal apparatus on the part of the teacher is desirable. Phonetics

is proving a most efficient means of correcting in the pupils the errors of pronunciation which they contract at home. In teaching foreign languages it enables pupils to master sounds which do not occur in the native speech, and which would otherwise be quite impossible for them. The first process is the mastery of the single isolated sound, and only after this is complete comes the second—namely, the attempt to join the sounds—that is, to pronounce words and read. At this point two courses are open to the instructor: he may either cause the pupils to pronounce after him a sufficient number of times given exercises of words or sentences, or he may use a simple and accurate phonetic transcription. The latter method has been slow in gaining favor, because it is feared that new difficulties are thus imposed upon the pupil. Actual experiment shows that such is not the case. By way of illustration Jespersen has drawn upon his experience in Danish schools. The article is to be concluded in a later number.

Reviews.—In a notice of Sweet's *Student's Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon*, Binz recommends it as being cheaper and more accurate than Hall's. It corrects errors that have become traditional among the dictionaries, and discriminates rigorously against doubtful words. Binz adds a list of words not found here or in other dictionaries, gleaned chiefly from charters and records.—O. Brenner in a review of Luick's *Untersuchungen zur englischen Lautgeschichte* commends the work to all students of English phonology, and praises its thoroughness. It deals principally with the phonological relations between Modern and Middle English. A slightly undue emphasis is laid upon the principle of symmetry in the development of sounds, nevertheless the author has succeeded in explaining several difficult problems.—Kölbing says of Horstmann's edition of *Richard Rolle in the Library of Early English Writers*, that it furnishes a good textual basis for limited researches in text-criticism, hermeneutics and lexicography.—The title of E. Gättinger's *Die Lyrik Lydgate's* is a misnomer in the opinion of Koepfel. It should be changed to *Ueber Lydgate's Kleinere Dichtungen*. The reviewer criticizes at length Gättinger's statements concerning Lydgate's relation to his sources, especially Isidore of Seville, Josephus, and Petrus Comestor, and adds remarks on the genuineness of certain poems and on emendations suggested by the author.—Glöde's review of K. M. Klassen's *Ueber das Leben und die Schriften Byrhtferð's, eines angelsächsischen Gelehrten und Schriftstellers um das Jahr 1000*, is merely a summary of the contents of the essay, which is, by the way, the first investigation bearing on this Old English author.—Hooops reviews G. Wenzel's *Friedrich Hölderlin und John Keats als Geistesverwandte Dichter*. The points of resemblance between these poets consist in their enthusiasm for nature and Greek antiquity, and especially in their worship of ideal beauty. Keats, however, is the less morose of the two, while Hölderlin possessed the more intimate knowledge of Greek life and literature.—

Several German text-books of English for German and Danish schools are reviewed, chiefly by Nader, Ellinger, and Klinghardt.

Miscellanea.—Kölbing contributes two brief notes on the Canterbury Tales, and Luick and Kaluza exchange remarks on the authorship of Fragment A of the Romaunt of the Rose, especially with reference to the northern rime *love : behove*, discussed by both scholars in vol. XXIII.—A new etymology of *good-bye* is suggested by W. Franz, who derives it from the expression *God buy you*—that is, *God redeem you*. Several instances of this form of greeting occur in the early writers.

III.—O. Bischoff, On the Disyllabic Thesis and the Epic Caesura in Chaucer. The present installment is a discussion of the disyllabic thesis in Chaucer's heroic verse, as a prerequisite to a study of his use of the epic caesura. After an irrelevant preface Bischoff says that out of Chaucer's 30,285 heroic verses there are only 12 in which the disyllabic thesis can not be avoided by slurring, elision, emendation, and the like. However, such scholars as Ellis, Sweet, Schipper, Skeat, and Ten Brink have differed widely on this point. Ellis, for example, believed that Chaucer in the majority of cases intended the disyllabic thesis to be read as such. Sweet, on the other hand, would explain it away in nearly every case. Bischoff reviews and criticizes the position and examples of different writers on the subject, and proceeds to discover the rights of the case by studying the various instances in which Chaucer has chosen contracted or abbreviated forms for the purpose of avoiding two successive unstressed syllables. On the basis of such an investigation he is better able to say under what circumstances Chaucer preferred syncope or elision to the disyllabic thesis. The results show that the poet in most cases chose the former.

F. Graz, Contributions to a Critique of Rudyard Kipling. Graz suggests several reasons for Kipling's enormous popularity. The article contains nothing new.

Th. Holthausen, History of the Length of the Laboring Day in England. This brief discussion is a German translation of a paper by G. F. Steffens published in 1897, in the Göteborgs Handels- och Sjöfartstidning.

J. Schipper, The New Examination Ordinance for Teachers in the Austrian Gymnasia and Realschulen. The article is chiefly a reprint from Oesterreichische Mittelschule, vol. XI, of an address delivered before the examination-committee of Vienna. It is prefaced by a brief sketch of the evil conditions against which the recent reforms were directed.

Reviews.—The fifth edition of Zupitza's Alt- und Mittelenglisches Uebungsbuch, revised by Schipper, is increased by new material in literary history and metrics. Kölbing in his review

suggests that a specimen of the Ancren Riwe be added.—Kölbing also reviews W. E. Henley's edition of Byron and D. Engländer's study of Byron's Mazeppa. Henley has failed to take advantage of much useful illustrative material in Byron's letters.—In reference to the edition of William Knight's Poetical Works of Wordsworth, dated 1896, Schnabel criticizes the editor for arranging the poems chronologically instead of following the classified arrangement made by Wordsworth himself.

The Miscellanea include a grammatical note by Wülfing on the Old English use of *sum* with the genitive of a numeral, a note by J. N. Robinson on the Celtic versions of Sir Bevis of Hamtoun, and two notes from the literary remains of Ten Brink on the Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.

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